
Wm. W. Sweeney, ———.
L. S. Trimble, 350 E street.
Boyd Winchester, Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Bowles moved the previous question.

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LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

VARIOUS BILLS

were introduced and referred, including one

to provide reports for the Circuit Courts of

the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on

Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to

authorize the erection of a bridge across the

Delaware river at Philadelphia.

Mr. BOREMAN introduced a bill giving

priority to certain cases in which a State is

party in the Courts of the United States.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. OSBORNE offered a resolution re-

questing the Secretary of the Navy and War

to report what lands are held for naval and

war purposes in the State of Florida.

Adopted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which

was adopted, for information from the Ju-

diary Committee whether further legislation

was necessary for the protection of public

meetings in the District of Columbia. He

said public meetings in the District had re-

cently been interfered with, and it was nec-

essary for the vindication of the rights of the

people peacefully to assemble that some ac-

tion should be had.

YERGER.

Mr. THURMAN offered a resolution re-

questing the Attorney General to inform the

Senate in writing if any arrangement to which

he is a party exists, whereby Yerger, of Mis-

issippi, now under arrest and held by the

military authorities of the United States, may

be discharged, or turned over to the civil au-

thorities of Mississippi, or otherwise disposed

of, in case Congress by any legislation should

take away or restrict the jurisdiction of the

Supreme Court to hear and determine pro-

ceedings before said court for the discharge of

said Yerger on habeas corpus; and also, if any

arrangements exist whereby a hearing of said

proceedings, or of any application for the is-

sue of a writ of habeas corpus therein, has been

or is now delayed, and that he furnish the

Senate copies of all documents entered into

between him as Attorney General, and the

counsel of said Yerger, in relation to said

case.

Mr. SUMNER objected to the present con-

sideration, and the resolution went over.

FORNEY.

Mr. CRAGEN introduced a joint resolution

to close the accounts of John W. Forney, late

Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. CAMERON, having made some

objection some months ago to the accounts of

Col. Forney, it was his duty now to acknowl-

edge that so far from Forney having done

wrong he had done right, and that the

objection of the late Secretary having misap-

propriated money to the great injury of his

principal, Mr. Forney, was entirely unfounded.

Col. Forney had been satisfactorily closed,

the deficiency having been made up in some

way either by that gentleman himself or by

his friends, and that the Government had not

lost a cent.

By request of Mr. Cameron a statement of

the first Comptroller General to be made

read, showing the accounts of Forney had

been fairly adjusted. The joint resolution

then passed.

GEORGIA.

On motion of Mr. Morton the Senate took

up the bill to provide for the reconstruction of

Georgia, providing for the assembling of the

Legislature, the exclusion of persons ineligi-

ble under the fourteenth amendment, and

permitting no disqualification of persons

said Legislature to be regarded as provisional

until after it had ratified the 14th and

15th amendments, and the State is repre-

sented in Congress, and it provides penalties

for the exercise of disqualification of persons

under the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. CARPENTER thought the amendment

other Southern States against the will of

their people, for it could not be denied that

a majority of the people there were opposed

to them. The State of Ohio had rejected

the Fifteenth Amendment, and only a small

majority had declared against the Fifteenth

Amendment; and its ratification, by the con-

cession of a Southern State Legislature into

an act, would virtually force upon Ohio,

as well as Georgia, a law to which the people

of both States were opposed.

If the amendment should become part of

the Constitution, it would be equivalent to a

law for Ohio as for any other State, and there-

fore, in the name of the people of the country,

he protested against the bill. He could only

express his regret in the present situation of

the Constitution to cut loose from all con-

stitutional precedents and ignore the plain

restrictions of Congressional authority under

the Constitution.

Mr. SAWYER said that if the people of

Georgia had learned anything of the temper of

the American people they would not refuse to

adopt the Fifteenth Amendment, for by its

adoption they could produce some proof that

their condition was such as to warrant the

restoration to them of their former relations

with the Union, and that they were ready

to accept of the Government.

In the case of Ohio it was not in the

power of Congress, nor did it become its

duty to impose conditions in connection

with the adoption of the State upon the pro-

posed amendment. But Georgia occupied a

vastly different position, in the light of

events in that State in the past six years. It

was necessary for the Government to in-

quire into the condition of its people, and,

by imposing conditions, to ascertain whether

that State could be admitted with safety to

the Union.

Mr. BAYARD said the imposition of the

new condition in the case of Georgia was an

additional proof of an unjust and unjusti-

fied limitation of the duty of Congress to

admit States into the Union. It illustrated

the fact that no definite limits could be

assigned within which the limitation of the

power to be applied to the later rebellion

was to be confined, and that it must de-

pend upon the caprice of the dominant party

in Congress. By this bill Congress had

assumed to sit in judgment upon the

qualifications of the Legislatures of States

and determines the rights of voters in States.

He deprecated that, because of unjust con-

sequences likely to ensue from their ex-

ercise, and because of the precedent which

it would set, he opposed the bill. The means

used to accomplish the ratification of the

pending amendment in the case of Georgia

were almost forced, and that the State

might be secured and amendments be

made to the national Constitution by the

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applications for pensions may be filed in the

proper department. Referred to the Com-

mittee on Invalid Pensions.

NAVY REPORT.

Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, offered a resolution

directing the Secretary of the Navy to

furnish a full and complete copy of the re-

port of the Board of Admirals, convened in

1868, of which Admiral Farragut was the

President. Adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM asked leave to report from

the Judiciary Committee a bill to repeal the

census act of 1850, but objection was made

by Mr. Jencks.

COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the following

additional assignments to committees:

On Elections--Brooks of Massachusetts, and

Cost of Alabama.

On Banking and Currency--Barnard, of

Illinois.

On Naval Affairs--Starkweather, of Con-

necticut, and Hayes, of Alabama.

On Claims--Strong, of Connecticut.

On Pacific Railroads--Barnard, of Connecti-

cut, and Buck, of Alabama.

On Judiciary--Hays, of Connecticut.

On Military Affairs--Hogs, of South Caro-

lina.

On Commerce--Messrs. Starkweather, of

Connecticut, and Hayes, of Alabama.

On Foreign Affairs--Mr. Myers, of Pennsylv-

ania.

On Invalid Pensions--Mr. Hedin, of Ala-

bama.

On Territories--Mr. Buckley, of Alabama.

On Patents--Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania.

On Rules--Mr. Cox, of New York.

On Revision of Laws--Mr. Jencks, of

Rhode Island.

On Railroads and Canals--Mr. Shennard, of

Alabama.

CUBA.

The SPEAKER presented a message from

the President in reply to a resolution of the

House, offered by Mr. Wood, calling for the

correspondence with the American Minister

at Madrid on the subject of Cuba. The Sec-

retary of State, whose report the President

forwarded, states that it is not deemed ad-

visable at this time to comply with the re-

quest contained in the resolution. Referred

to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

POSTAL.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution calling on

the Postmaster General for information

whether any person, lecturing in the State

office has been employed by that department

to treat "with foreign nations in regard to

law, and to the extent of law, and from what

appropriation paid. Adopted.

REPRESENTATION.

The House then, at 2 p. m., went into

committee on the President's annual message.

Mr. HAYES, from the Committee on

Reconstruction, reported a bill to amend

the act of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act

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